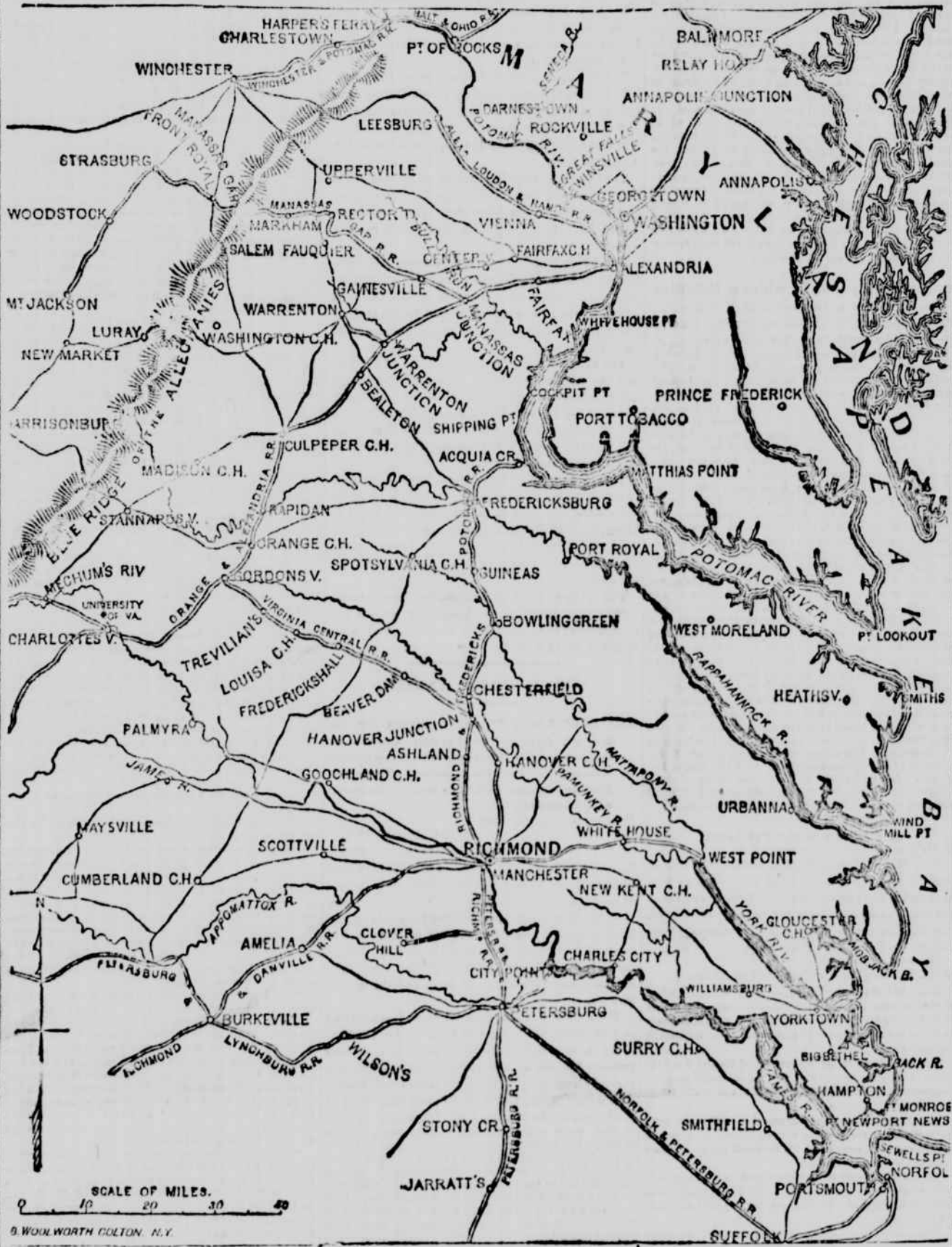


FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.
GENERAL POPE FALLING BACK.
STONEWALL JACKSON ADVANCING.
RICHMOND ABANDONED.
THE WHOLE REBEL FORCE ON THE MARCH.
A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

New-York Tribune.

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THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.



The Map above printed will enable the reader to determine the relative positions of the Union armies in Virginia, as detailed in the letters of our correspondents. It is not known where Jackson's Rebel army is, but it cannot be far from Orange Court-House.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 16, 1862.
Again on the march, and that march a retreat. The camp which only yesterday was pitched at the foot of the mountain, now memorable forever, dissolved this afternoon into thin air, and headquarters are here without a camp; but here only for an hour or three hours, it matters not. A hurried order came to be ready to start at once, and before two hours had passed tents and baggage—all of headquarters but its personnel—were moving to the rear. We understand it is whispered that the whole Army of Virginia is in retreat, and presently it begins to be added that the whole Army of Richmond is on the advance; that the Rebels threaten to turn our left flank—in a word, are marching straight for Fredericksburg, for Washington, for the North. Perhaps, but before the North, before Washington, before Fredericksburg is reached, the hardest, fiercest, most determined, and desperate battles of the war are to be fought. This army is not running away, nor is Gen. Pope outgeneraled yet by Stonewall Jackson. Threatened on the left flank—the army of Virginia retreats indeed, but it retreats to fight. By daylight it must cross the Rappahannock, but when once on the northern bank of that river, it no longer retreats—it begins to maneuver. The battles of this war are only about to begin.

Was it wholly unexpected? By no means. It was believed to be possible—probable. The newspapers have hesitated to publish that McClellan was abandoning the Peninsula, but no one doubted that the Rebels watched every step of his retreating force. They saw that their hour to strike was come. While Pope had flung himself with chivalrous audacity in front to distract attention from McClellan—while that General was striving to put his forces where they might once more assume the offensive, changing his whole plan of campaign in order to commence another—while Richmond seemed to be threatened from the James, and its whole army was liberated to strike—what better hour could the Rebel chiefs—able generals as they are—desire? They saw their opportunity, and they hesitated no more now than ever before to strike where and when the blow would fall surest and heaviest.

McClellan, we suppose and hope, is safe. Another day will show how much it has cost to save him. Troops are hurrying to meet us. Our march is for the Rappahannock, and if, beyond the Rappahannock safely, we meet the men who march to join our arms, this army turns in its footsteps and awaits the shock.

Sigel marches at 12 to-night. The dead who sleep around us on this desperate field, with their faces to the South, turn uneasily to this backward tread, and you may almost hear in this darkening twilight the voice that asks if all have died in vain. No, never in vain. Heroic deaths are the inspiration of the living. No battle is wholly lost that is bravely fought. Every life that was poured out under the shadow of Cedar Mountain was given in noble purpose, given to save those other lives which had not yet been flung away on the fatal Peninsula. It is time to hear from McClellan elsewhere, from him or his army without him. We may hear to-morrow the tread of friendly feet beyond the Rappahannock—we may hear the march of hostile armies before we reach it.

CLEVELAND CORRESPONDENT, Aug. 19-26 a.m.
Gen. Pope retained his headquarters at Cedar Mountain till midnight; then mounted with his staff, and rode to Culpeper, reaching it at 2. Not an inch of road that was not filled with wagons—most of them halting. Before the start, the last had moved headquarters, but only to crowd together in confusion in the darkness, and blindly grope their way over new-made roads in the fields. Bivouac fires were burning everywhere; the night was clear, the stars brilliant, and not long after 12 the moon came up; but there is a blending of light and shade on countless strange scenes which makes everything indistinct and mysterious; makes it easy to lose one's way and almost impossible to find it. So the endless train made little progress in the rear, and only gave promise of a worse condition in front. The General took charge in person, and his energetic efforts soon started the following wagons, and, as he overtook successive trains, put every one quickly in motion.

There are no troops on the road at first. They have hardly begun to move; could hardly move if they tried. It is just possible for the General's cavalcade, winding its way in and out of the labyrinth of trains, and riding almost wholly out of the road, to make its way slightly forward. A regiment cannot march as a regiment till the roads are clear; not need the troops move far on the road till the trains are well on their way. The trains are to be brought off if it costs a fight before we reach the river.

The retreat of our army, and the advance of the Rebels in overwhelming force are no longer secrets. Aside the reports of scouts and reconnoissances, we are the evidence of an officer who is in Richmond last Friday, and his evidence is that in Richmond there are only three thousand troops; that the whole Rebel force, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand strong, is marching on Washington, is within twenty miles or less of Gen. Pope, and hopes to flank and destroy his army. Long before this can be read at the North it will be known in every village that Washington is again threatened by the advance of a Rebel army, and that its fate is a question of days. If McClellan has sent forward his troops for once rapidly; if the North has sent them, if they meet us on the Rappahannock, if we can gather three-fourths of the Rebel strength, then safety and victory. But if not?

Arriving at Culpeper Gen. Pope found its streets crowded with the army in danger of being checked and delayed until it could only be saved by fire. The first trouble was in front. Riding on he started the leading trains, started every one as he passed, ordered all hesitating or injured wagons into the fields, cleared the whole road, and returned to town. Taking his station on the Court-House corner, where the trains were to divide, he spent the rest of the night with his staff, bringing order out of confusion, urging forward every train, addressing drivers, wagon-masters, quartermasters, and every one else with a certain discretion or force of speech which nobody could mistake or disobey. By six

o'clock nearly all the immense trains of the army were through the town.

I have only a moment for these hurried lines which I hope to send by an early train this morning. It was expected that the army would cross the Rappahannock by 10 o'clock, but the passage of the trains was so much delayed that it will not be attempted. The corps of Banks is here, and Mr. Dowell is coming up. Both will wait the arrival of Sigel, who covers the retreat, and will not be hurried. As I write, these masses of troops are pouring in swift but orderly marches along the narrow roads and over the fields toward the town—the rear already listening for the sound of following cannon. All day long the march will continue. Sigel is not expected till noon, and whatever happens a regiment leaves till the rear comes up. It is a wonderful retreat, for in spite of delays there is no panic among the trains, and though the troops are moving to the rear they march as if to battle. The sunlight streams out brightly, the air is cool, the day is all that can be wished if it is only long enough. No battle to-day if any means can avoid it; perhaps none to-morrow, but on the Rappahannock, before the week closes, comes the deadliest struggle of the war.

The Army on its Way to Fortress Monroe.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
HARRISON'S MILLS, Va., near Big Bethel, Aug. 20, 1862.
With the headquarters of the army of the Potomac I left Harrison's Landing on Saturday morning, at seven, and camped that night about one mile this side of Charles City Court House, near the house of widow Christian, whose husband was for a long time clerk of the county. Next morning we came on as a rapid pace, passing old John Tyler's mansion, and camped that night at Williamsburg, a distance of at least 25 miles. Gen. McClellan remained behind at the Chickahominy superintending the crossing over of the remainder of the army on the Potomac Bridge, made of 96 boats, and of 2,000 feet in length—a splendid affair. The whole army train and a large number of troops crossed safely over—the most of the latter having crossed at Liberty Bridge, some miles above. About 5 p.m. on Monday, Gen. McClellan and part of his staff came up to the camp at Williamsburg. Orders were given to move at 5 a.m. Tuesday. We left at that hour, and reached Yorktown about 1 p.m., at which place Gen. McClellan and Marcy left for Washington by boat, and the headquarters moved on to Camp Scott, where, near the hospital, about two hours' rest was taken, when we came on here, arriving last night at 15 miles distant, where we expect to arrive this p.m. Incidents of some unusual interest have occurred on the way, some of which I shall try to give you at the first stopping place.

From Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.
The steamships Vanderbilt and B. did, after lying at anchor from two to three weeks abreast the fort, steamed up to-day, and both went out to sea. The new steamer City of Hudson arrived here to-day.

Richmond County Volunteers.
QUANTICO, S. I., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at the Tompkins Lyceum last evening, at which eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by a number of eminent gentlemen.

Large bounties were freely offered to volunteers.

The Supervisors of the County have voted \$50,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, while several private individuals guarantee to pay three hundred dollars a week additional to the families of such volunteers.

Other sums, to be appropriated to a like purpose, were promised by a number of citizens of wealth.

A considerable number of men from Richmond County have already volunteered in the Metropolitan Guard, Marine Artillery, and other regiments.

Richmond County is aroused, and will furnish her quota of troops under both calls without a resort to drafting.

The Buffalo Board of Trade—Lake Sailors, etc.
BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
The Buffalo Board of Trade have opened a correspondence with the other Boards of Trade of the Lake cities, proposing to organize, by voluntary enlistment, for four or five months' service, 2,000 or more Lake sailors, who are unemployed during the winter months, and offer them to the Government for ocean service, the several Boards paying their wages, so that they will be no expense to the Government except for rations, clothing, equipments, etc.

The consequence is, that at West Farms upward of \$1,000 have been subscribed, and nearly a hundred recruits have been already enlisted.

The Massachusetts Volunteers, &c.
BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
The 35th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Welles, leaves to-morrow for the seat of war. The regiment will be transported to New-York by special boat and train, via Fall River, thus not interfering with the regular passenger travel. The 35th Massachusetts regiment is under orders to leave Sunday.

The Maine 17th bivouacked on Boston Common this afternoon, and left, via Stonington, early this evening.

Irish Regiment to be Raised in Boston.
BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
A number of patriotic Irish officers and citizens have obtained permission from Gov. Andrew to raise a new Irish regiment for nine months' service. Recruiting will be at once commenced.

It is proposed to invite Gen. Curran to speak in Faneuil Hall.

The Maine 17th Regiment, Col. Roberts, left Portland this morning for the seat of war.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.
HARRISBURG, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
Two regiments went South to-day. By order received from the War Department, Surgeon-General Smith is directed to instruct Surgeons to examine persons claiming exemption with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and to report only under this order, those claiming exemption on account of various disorders will stand but a poor chance. Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavits of disease by persons afflicted will be regarded by examining Surgeons.

The Town of Addison Aroused.
ADDISON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
This town is fully aroused. Among all classes a martial spirit prevails. Drafting is at a discount, as we have already raised our full quota for both calls of the Government, and volunteers are still coming in fast and thick. Addison claims to be the banner town of the State.

Morrisania and West Farms—A Contrast.
A War Meeting was held at Morrisania, Westchester County, on Monday night. The meeting was presided over by Capt. Mosier, and was addressed at great length by Isaiah T. Williams, esq., who strongly advocated the employment of the blacks in aid of the Union armies in the South, as a measure not only of retaliation, but of defense. Mr. Williams was replied to by Dr. Bradford, Justice Sprutley, and others, who took strong ground against the employment of the negro in any capacity whatever; and this latter doctrine has generally prevailed in the town. The result has been that, after three meetings, only \$800 has been subscribed, and but few volunteers obtained in the town.

At West Farms, on the other hand, similar arguments in favor of using the negro were addressed to the citizens by Mr. Williams at a late meeting, and those sentiments have been sustained generally in this town, and were upheld at a meeting on Wednesday night, by Judge Daly of the Common Pleas.

First New-Jersey Cavalry.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: In your to-day's issue, your army correspondent, "G. W. S.," speaking of the 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, says it was "under command of Major Beaumont." This is incorrect. The regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph Karg, and has been ever since Col. Wyndham was captured.

I should not trouble you with this correction did there not seem to have been an intention on this and other occasions to ignore the existence of a brave and highly meritorious officer.

Yours truly,
J. M. BALDWIN.
No. 25 Nassau street, Aug. 15, 1862.

[Were we to say that Mr. J. M. Baldwin, in this statement, intends "to ignore the existence of a brave and highly meritorious officer"—Major Beaumont—we should probably be unjust, and certainly insulting, but not a whit more so than he is to our correspondent. That gentleman, we know, without making any inquiry, stated simply what he believed to be the fact. He would lend himself to no such littleness as this of which Mr. Baldwin accuses him. The place of a Tribune correspondent who could, would not be worth an hour's purchase.—A. d.]

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Hunter's Colored Regiment—Why it was Disbanded.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 15, 1862.

The disbandment of the colored regiment, known as the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, by General Hunter, may appear mysterious; but nothing is capable of a more easy or straightforward solution. Gen. Hunter found that the authorities at Washington persisted steadily in refusing any direct recognition of this organization—thus keeping its men without pay, its officers without commissions, and the whole responsibility of the movement saddled on Gen. Hunter alone. Government, it is true, did indirectly recognize these colored soldiers, sending arms for their use, innumerable pairs of scarlet pantaloons, and also promoting Capt. Fessenden, one of Gen. Hunter's Aids, who commanded them, to a Colonelcy on the staff of Major-General Wool. But no applications, however earnest, could induce the cautious authorities to press an opinion in writing, either one way or the other, with regard to the propriety of Gen. Hunter's course. They seemed, not to put too fine a point upon it, quite willing that Gen. Hunter should incur the whole odium and responsibility, pecuniarily and otherwise, of the movement; while they, without risk, should reap whatever political benefit was to be gained from the toleration of this new idea among the extreme wing of the Republican party. "Do we not tolerate Hunter?" "Have we not supplied them with scarlet breeches? Have we not allowed him the use of arms and accoutrements for his regiment? He has told us that he expects to have 50,000 of these loyal men in the field before next Christmas, and that he can have them, there is no doubt. What more can you, gentlemen, who are in favor of arming the blacks, desire?" Such has been steadily the position of our authorities—a sufficiently contemptible and patry one to win the entire approbation of every Rebel sympathizer. But now see the other side of the picture:

By the foregoing arrangement, soldiers of the black brigade could not be mustered into the service, and consequently could not be paid. Their officers were without commissions, and consequently without legitimate authority. Neither men nor officers were amenable to any tribunal, nor to any code of law, military or otherwise. No court-martial could take cognizance of any offenses committed by the regiment; and the officers, while wearing the uniform of their nominal grades, were liable to insult and ignorance at the hands of every Pro-Slavery subaltern, or even private, duly mustered into the U. S. service. The officers of the colored brigade were deserving non-commissioned officers, selected with a special view to their capacity from the white regiments at this post; but they were without commissions, and, in consequence, held the anomalous position of enlisted men of the volunteers, wearing the uniform and claiming the salaries of duly commissioned officers.

Add to the foregoing, that for every dollar's worth of public property irregularly issued to the colored regiment, General Hunter was personally responsible; and that, beyond doubt, should the Pro-Slavery and Semi-Rebel sympathizing faction obtain ascendancy in Mr. Lincoln's councils, every dollar and every dime of this responsibility would be vigorously and rigorously exacted. I am led to believe that this last consideration had less weight in General Hunter's mind than it properly deserved, he being one of the few officers of the regular army, who, in this war, have honestly and sincerely devoted "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," to the struggle for the Union of our nationality. It was not because he feared pecuniary responsibility, nor that he was intimidated by the clamorous objections of that infamous branch of the press, which has its belt-waist in The New-York Herald, that made Gen. Hunter discontinue the experiment of compelling the cotton States to furnish loyal regiments. It was partly because the want of recognition by Government gave him no power to pay or commission the men and officers of this novel command; and still more that he might, if possible, compel the Government to adopt some definitive policy on this question. A soldier of more than forty years experience in the service of our country, more than thirty years of which were spent in the saddle, as Captain of Dragoons, during our frontier wars, Gen. Hunter has the soldier's instinct of obedience in its fullest developments. Whatever orders are issued, no matter whether in harmony with his own views or not, the habit of a lifetime teach him to execute with all his vigor; and it has been that he may compel the Government to give him and to all other generals in the field definitive orders on the Slavery question, that he first organized, and has recently disbanded, that sable phalanx, whose evolutions have so widely disordered the dreams of Mr. Wickliff and the other semi-Rebel representatives of the Border States.

The country wants a policy—prompt, intelligible, and universal—in reference to the Slavery issue. Let the officers of our land and naval forces have proper instructions on the subject, placing the responsibility where it belongs—on the President and his advisers—and no longer let this vital element of our present struggle be confided to the conflicting prejudices, whims, and opinions of the many hundred officers holding separate commands. The army only needs orders and it will obey.

Although the colored regiment is virtually disbanded, it is proper to add that all its men and officers are still within hail-call of headquarters, and can be returned on parole at any time within two hours after proper authority for their organization shall have been received. The men of the regiment were well connected to the last moment, and were unanimous in expressing deep regret at not being allowed an opportunity of proving themselves worthy of freedom. They were disbanded within an hour after Gen. Hunter saw the President's refusal to accept the services of the colored brigade offered from the North-West. VINDEX.

War Meeting in Rockledge, N. J.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
ROCKLEDGE, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
A grand war meeting was held to-night at Rockledge, Burlington County, N. J. It was addressed by Messrs. James M. Searol, Garrett S. Cannon, P. T. Sorel, and Wm. H. Van Norwick. Much enthusiasm was evinced. It is thought the quota of Burlington County will be raised without draft.

The Ironsides.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
The Ironsides, Commander Thomas Turner, sailed from the Navy-Yard on the first cruise to-day.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell, and Tracy.
LEXINGTON MENACED.
OUR FORCES IN PURSUIT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.
Advices from the west are to the effect that the Rebel forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell, Tracy, and others, which were lately menacing Lexington, are in full retreat southward.

The Rebels are four thousand strong, and have the two spiked cannon captured from Major Foster at Lone Jack's on Friday last.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren of the Iowa Cavalry, and Gen. Blunt of the Kansas forces, are in hot pursuit, with 3,500 troops and 14 pieces of artillery. Yesterday Col. Warren was ten miles north of Johnston, Bates County, and Gen. Blunt twelve miles south-west of him. Both were moving rapidly. The Rebels were only one hour ahead of Warren's Cavalry.

There is every prospect that the Rebels will be overtaken and captured, or badly whipped at the crossing of the Osage River.

As soon as Col. Houston, the commander at Lexington, heard of the defeat of Major Foster at Lone Jack's, he made energetic preparations for the defense of that city.

The old fortifications were extended to the river, to enable the troops to get water. All the adjacent buildings, which might serve for the shelter of sharpshooters, were blown up.

Col. Houston also ordered all the hemp in town to be burned to prevent the Rebels from making hemp-balls again for breastworks.

The warehouses and hemp thus burned were probably worth \$300,000.

The hemp and factory of Mr. McGee alone were worth \$75,000, on which there was an insurance of \$25,000.

The city is now entirely secure against attack.

The Mayor of Henderson, Ky., Gave Over to the Rebel Army—The Members of the City Council Refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance—Movements of Indiana Regiments, &c.
CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.
Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that the Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, has gone over to the Rebel Army, and that all the members of the City Council were arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They were subsequently released upon resigning and giving bonds in \$5,000 each. The property of the Mayor has been seized and a new election ordered.

Ten Indiana Regiments, four companies of cavalry, and one battery, have already gone into Kentucky. Two other regiments were expected to leave last night.

The Commercial says: "To-day guards will be stationed at the railroad depot and all other avenues leading from the State, who will counsel all persons leaving to exhibit a pass from the Provost Marshal."

Expected Invasion of Rebels—Preparations at Cairo—Change of Commanders—Gen. Grant's New Order.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
CAIRO, Aug. 16, 1862.
It is the opinion of those who from high military and naval position are supposed to be familiar with Rebel plans, that the Confederates will not delay their contemplated invasion to destroy the several divisions of the army in detail. The recent appearance of Rebel troops at Henderson and Bird's Point, and the still more recent demonstrations in Kentucky directly opposite, lead them to believe that the "invasion" is nearer than is generally supposed. At any rate, whether never or remote, our authorities are doing everything in their power to avert the great calamity, and counteract Rebel plans for a raid into Southern Illinois.

The captured gunboat Little Rebel is to be stationed in the stream, directly opposite, and it is expected that her armament of 35-pounder Parrots will be sufficiently powerful to dispense any body of Rebels who may be disposed to venture upon the hazardous experiment of a demonstration upon Cairo. To be immediately ready for such an eventuality, a light draught, light-proof steamer, so constructed that the bill will run when "the ground is a little damp," is nearly finished, and will be up and down the Ohio, as a sort of scout or patrol, and if this is not sufficient, another will be added, so that the prospects of Rebel "invasion" for the present may be considered exceedingly slim.

NEW DISTRICT COMMANDER.
Gen. Strong, the former efficient commander of the District of Cairo and its dependent cities, has been relieved at his own request, and granted leave of absence for 60 days. Gen. G. M. Tuttle, a brave officer from Iowa, who was severely wounded at Fort Donelson, and afterward did yeoman service at the battle of Shiloh, was recently appointed his successor. If he fills the place made vacant by the retirement of Gen. Strong but indifferently well, he will have earned a rich reward of praise.

GEN. GRANT'S NEW ORDERS.
The Army of the West is strongly imbued with the sentiment that the war for the restoration of the Union and the suppression of rebellion should be carried on in such a manner that Rebels shall feel the power of Government and fear the presence of an army. They believe in hard blows for traitors, and also believe that it is the mission in this juncture to kill, burn, and destroy, even if the faithful carrying out of such a policy should eventuate in the destruction of the People's Institution. In fact, they are fast becoming an army of Abolitionists. The publication of the new orders of Gen. Grant convinces them that the world does move after all, and hence they thank God and are courageous.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—Whereas it is a congressional prohibition that any man retaining fugitive from labor to his chains, and who has been employed by such persons in the service of the Government, shall be liable to punishment; and whereas it is the duty of the Government to enforce such laws; and whereas it is the duty of the Government to protect the fugitives and claimants given, and must be borne upon the morning report of the command in which they are kept, showing the facts in regard to them.

It is ordered that all persons employed as laborers in the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Engineer Departments, and who have been employed by a fugitive, may be used in the ranks, they may be employed as teamsters, as company cooks (not exceeding four in a company), or as hospital attendants and nurses. Officers may employ them as private servants, in which latter case they shall be ordered away or released by the Government. Negroes not thus employed will be deemed unauthorized persons and must be excluded from the ranks.

VI. Officers and soldiers are positively prohibited from enticing slaves to leave their masters. When it becomes necessary to employ such labor, commanding officers of posts or troops must send a duly authorized officer, or a suitable commissioned clerk, to press into service the slaves of disloyal persons to the number required.

VII. Citizens within reach of any military station known to be disloyal, and who are not ordered away or arrested, and who are not placed under guard for the benefit of the Government or the use of the army.

VIII. All property of Citizens and Rebel owners must be duly reported and used for the benefit of Government, and be issued or transported through the proper Department, and when practicable the act of taking should be covered by the written certificate of the officer taking to the owner or agent of the property.

IX. It is enjoined upon all commanders to see that this order is strictly enforced under their direction. The demoralization of troops consequent upon being left to execute laws in their own way, without a proper head, must be avoided.

By Order,
Maj. Gen. GRANT.

John A. Rawlins, A. A. O.
These orders, though far from what is demanded by the sentiment of the Army of the West, is still a step in the right direction. Whenever the Government shall have been sufficiently educated to require its Generals to issue an order like this, "Hereafter every slave becomes a free man," then, and not till then, will this accursed rebellion be put down.